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COLOMBIA'S TURBAY OPENS ANDEAN CATTLE SEMINAR

PA302010 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Medellin--The president of the republic, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, today called for strengthening the Andean process at all levels, reiterated his faith in the subregional pact and maintained that Andean integration is not an exotic idea to our nations.

The chief of state participated at noon today here in the installation ceremony of the first Andean subregional seminar on cattle raising, which will continue for 4 days at the Intercontinental Hotel in Medellin.

During his address to the ministers of agriculture and the seminar organizers, he stated that integration is an imperative of the present to compete on equal terms with the various blocs into which the world is begin divided. He warned about the need to prepare our economies so they do not depend totally and simultaneously on energy and animal protein imports. The Colombian chief of state favored the adoption of urgent measures among which are the following:

Regarding health, he considered indispensable joint efforts in border areas to successfully combat diseases such as hoof-and-mouth and suggested the exchange of experiences and the creation of agricultrual research groups for the area to provide the modernization mechanisms required by the sector.

He recommended that the creation of an Andean agricultural and livestock international fair be studied. Its site would be rotated and an exchange of experiences and goods would result.

To respond to the financial needs of the farming sector, while studies are made on the convenience of specialized orgainizations at subregional levels, the scope of competence of the Andean Development Corporation could be expanded so that, without neglecting the sectors it is currently assisting, it could provide financing to farming entities.

The president also suggested, within the Andean scheme, a well-organized plan for the educational development of the subregion, and the establishment of a stable cattle exchange among the Andean Pact member nations.

Referring to the difficulties involved in this type of activity, President Turbay expressed his confidence in the proven ability of our peoples to face the new challenges successfully. He told the seminar participants that integration requires decisive political good will to start a process which will have its difficulties and added that otherwise, it will be impossible to gain the high economic objectives expected from integration.

FORUM RECOMMENDS AMENDMENTS TO FISHERIES LAWS

PA242354 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1425 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The delegates to the fifth Latin American forum on fisheries organization and administration have recommended that their respective governments implement a new law on fisheries aimed at consolidating the administrative structures for this activity.

On behalf of the Natural Resources Ministry and the Latin American Economic System's Salt and Sweet Waters Products Action Committee the Renewable Natural Resources Department sponsored the forum which was attended by delegates from 10 countries. The forum was held from 16-20 June in Tegucigalpa.

It reached an important decision on the need to improve and implement administrative structures in charge of duties internationally accepted by all governments. It was also decided that fishing should be considered an economic activity the same as agriculture, livestock, mining and other industries.

Another important decision was to upgrade the administrative, business and financial apparatus dealing with fisheries.

The delegates agreed on the need to establish means for guaranteeing the coordination and participation of all fishing groups leading to their consolidation. Finally, they voted in favor of strengthening and improving regional and technical cooperation financially.

MEETING OF LATIN AMERICAN SOCIALIST PARTIES ENDS

PA271700 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0614 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Jun (EFE)--The meeting of socialist parties of Latin America ended here today with a call for unity among Latin American "democratic" forces. The meeting, which was sponsored by the Mexican Socialist Workers Party (PST), has attended by organizations from Peru, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Chile, Venezuela and Uruguay.

PST leader Rafael Aguilar Talamantes said that the meeting served as a seminar on the situation of socialist trends in Latin America.

Clodomiro Almeyda of the Chilean Socialist Party said that the region's social reality must be studied "to draw up a scientific policy."

The socialist leaders agreed on stressing that the meeting was not held to establish a bloc or a "regional socialist international" since all of the participants maintain an autonomous policy.

Gen Leonidas Rodriguez of the Peruvian Socialist Revolutionary Party reiterated that this first meeting of Latin American socialists resulted in an agreement to struggle for the unity of Latin America.

The socialist delegates issued a number of resolutions "in support and solidarity with the democratic struggles being waged in Latin America, particularly that of the Salvadoran people." They also announced the establishment of a socialist information center which will have its headquarters in Mexico City. Regarding a future meeting, they explained that it will be held "when conditions make it necessary." The sessions were held behind closed doors.

AIRLINER HIJACKED, LANDS IN BUENOS AIRES

PY301510 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1430 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jun (NA)--Flight 601, an Aerolineas Argentinas' Boeing 737 with registration number LVJND, which had left Camet Airport in Mar del Plata and was flying to the metropolitan Jorge Newberry Airport [Aeroparque], was hijacked in midair by one or maybe two armed individuals. The plane is now parked on the apron of that commercial air station.

The hijackers have allowed about 45 passengers to leave the plane and have kept the plane crew and another 7 persons as hostages.

It is believed that the young individual who hijacked the plane, who is about 25 years old, with short hair, blue eyes and a sparse beard, has an accomplice who supports him. In the first place the individual requested dollars and enough fuel to get the plane to a Latin American country.

At present the authorities of the airport, who managed to get about 45 persons off the plane, are waiting to see what happens.

$100,000 Ransom Demanded

PY301555 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1535 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Beunos Aires, 30 Jun (LATIN)--It was reported that the hijacker of the Boeing 737 maintains the crew and another seven persons as hostages.

One of the passengers who was freed reported to journalists that the plane had left Mar del Plata at 0940 (local time) and was scheduled for a 30-minute flight to Buenos Aires.

The passenger, Isidoro Alberto Perez, stated that the hijacker, who was armed with a pistol, grabbed one of the hostesses by the neck and demanded a $100,000 ransom.

Air Force Rejects Negotiations

PY301713 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1702 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jun (NA)--The Argentine Air Force officially reported this afternoon that it will not negotiate with the hijacker who has seized the Aerolineas Argentinas airplane and that it has implemented the appropriate measures to protect the safety of the passengers and crew who are still aboard the aircraft.

Assault on Plane Fails

PY010018 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2347 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jun (NA)--The security and special measures that have been taken regarding the hijacked Aerolineas Argentinas Boeing 737 again reached a critical point just after 2037, giving the impression that the first attempt to dislodge the hijacker has been unsuccessful. It seems that the hijacker has been able to resist the effects of the tear gas and he remains in the rear end of the plane, pointing his gun at stewardess Maria Alejandro Nicolas Mouzo. Moreover, other people who were in the plane have presumably been able to escape. The relatives of the young stewardess, who were hoping to meet with the girl after they heard the tear gas bombs go off, waited several minutes in vain and finally returned to the VIP waiting room of Aeroparque Airport.

Assault Group Attacks

PY302341 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2325 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jun (NA)--The lights have been turned on again inside the Aerolineas Argentinas Boeing 737, while the effects of the tear gas that was thrown minutes before still continues. Journalists believe that a special assault group was able to capture the hijacker, thus gaining complete control of the situation. This report, however, has not been confirmed.

Hijacker Surrenders

PY010159 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0136 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jun (TELAM)--The hijacker of an Aerolineas Argentinas plane who had been holding a stewardess and other persons hostage surrendered at 2230. The unidentified hijacker is now being escorted by the aeronautics police after leaving the plane. The stewardess has been taken to a hospital for medical treatment. Traffic has returned to normal at the metropolitan airport.

GALTIERI SAYS ARMED FORCES BACK ECONOMIC POLICY

PY270240 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1640 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Bahia Blanca, Argentina, 26 Jun (NA)--Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, commander in chief of the army, pointed out today that the armed forces and he, personally, "fully approve of the method of implementing the economic policy." At the same time, he said: "Let no one expect that we are going to modify it to the right or to the left."

General Galtieri made this statement at the V Corps in this city where he participated in a military committee meeting. General Galtieri also said that "the philosophy of the economic policy is the armed forces'; the method of implementing it is the responsibility of the executive branch." He added: "In this regard, there are advanced zones, variable zones, and adjustment within these zones for its implementation. But nobody, nobody should expect any modification to the right or to the left. The implementation of the economic policy has to be within these limits, today by the executive branch, tomorrow by the executive branch."

General Galtieri said: "The army, as I have recently said, approves what the government has done, what it is doing and what the president of the republic is going to do before the end of his term, but that does not mean that the implementation of the economic policy is not the inherent responsibility of the president of the republic. The army and I, as its commander in chief, fully approve of the method of implementing the economic policy."

CUTA DEMANDS SUSPENSION OF LABOR ASSOCIATIONS LAW

PY302158 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1118 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Jun (NA)--The United Leadership of Argentine Workers (CUTA) has demanded the suspension of the labor associations law until a decision is made by "the ILO direct contact commission requested by the government," and they have called upon labor unions that "have already received the approval of their respective zones of activity not to adapt their statutes to official guidelines."

The CUTA communique released last night pointed out that "while the Labor Ministry openly disdained the international importance of the ILO by refusing to participate in its meeting--something which the country cannot afford--the authorities in charge of the foreign policy requested the presence of a direct contact commission from that organization to analyze the labor law in regard to international agreements."

The CUTA communique added that "this twisting and contradictory position of the government can only be explained as a delaying maneuver designed to avoid being sanctioned by the ILO."

CUTA calls upon the 70 labor organizations which have already had their respective zones approved (a new method imposed by the new labor law) not to adapt their statutes to this new labor law.

CUTA says that "this is not a capricious position, but rather responds to deep reasons. First of all, the government request for a direct contact commission, in order to make sense, requires the suspension of law 22105 until such a commission decides on the government request." It adds that "to continue to enforce this new labor law is to make the eventual ILO decision a dead letter."

CUTA adds that "Resolution 634/80 of the Labor Ministry is a sort of rule through which labor organizations can only have the freedom to fill in the blanks on a printed form." It again adds that such a resolution "rejects the most elemental republican sense and, at the same time, it is an absurd violation of international agreements on labor freedom."

The CUTA communique concludes by saying that "the principles that rule the Argentine labor movement, stemming from the Constitution and imbued with the social doctrine of the church, are too valuable to be the subject of a negotiation." CUTA also promises to use all its efforts to defend labor structures, and advocates the reinstatement of the CGT (General Labor Confederation) and the "struggle against an economic system that attacks national interests."

NONALIGNED COUNTRIES BEGIN NUCLEAR ENERGY MEETING

PY301820 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The first meeting of the coordinating bureau of the nonaligned countries in the field of the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes started this morning in the San Martin Cultural Center [in Buenos Aires]. This meeting, which was inaugurated by a speech by the chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission Carlos Castro Madero, is attended by 15 representatives of the American, Asian and African continents and will end on Friday.

The following subjects will be discussed during the meeting: proposals for cooperation submitted by the delegations, the establishment of a program for cooperation within the organizations, and the position of the nonaligned group within international organizations and conferences which are linked to the nuclear field.

BRIEFS

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION--The Automobile Manufacturers Association (ADEFA) has reported that automobile production during the first 5 months of this year increased by 20.8 percent in comparison with the same period last year. A total of 107,182 vehicles were produced during this period. [Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 28 Jun 80 p 10 PY]

UDP STILL LEADING IN PARTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

FY010103 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Unofficial election results, obtained by Radio Panamericana, place the People's Democratic Union [UDP] in first place with 31.5 percent of the general total of the votes. In figures, the front has obtained 433,000 votes throughout the country, counting both cities and rural areas. We repeat that these results are unofficial, computed from the data provided by our correspondents all over the country.

Second place is held by Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez' Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN] which, according to our computation, has obtained 20.18 percent with 277,337 votes all over the republic.

Third place, held by Victor Paz Estenssoro's Nationalist Revolutionary Movement Alliance [MNR-A], has received 19 percent with 264,137 votes.

These unofficial figures place Marcelo Quiroga Santacruz' Socialist Party one [PS-1] in fourth place with 9.25 percent and 128,012 votes.

These are the figures of the leading parties, according to our computation. We repeat that the figuures are unofficial.

In turn, the national Electoral Court has only processed a total of 340,000 ballots. The official results place the UDP in first place with 91,860 votes, followed by the ADN with 63,432 votes MNR-A in third place with 36,979 votes and PS-1 in fourth place with 30,390 votes.

Tarija Department does not appear in these official national figures.

Claims Victory

FY301900 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The People's Democratic Union, UDP, [words indistinct] in Sunday's elections, to respect the will of the people expressed through the votes. This statement was made in a a declaration released by the UDP executive board. Oscar Eid Franco, leader of the UDP and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, read the following document:

[Begin Eid recording] The UDP trusts that those who have taken part in these elections will respect the will of the people expressed in yesterday's elections because it is important and essential to put an end to interim governments and [words indistinct] to have a united government with authority at the service of all Bolivians without sectarianisms.

The UDP states that it has won once again; therefore it will act in accordance with the verdict of 29 June and its results. We are not making personal appreciations. We want to maintain the serenity and firmness to which we are committed in order to be consistent with a victory which cannot be questioned. [end recording]

The document also states that interim and provisional governments, which are not able to solve the important problems facing the country, must come to an end.

The UDP communique also states:

[Begin Eid recording] 1. The popular vote has again given the UDP a wide relative majority.

2. The majority of the departments of the country have given the victory to the UDP. These are: La Paz, Potosi, Cochabamba, Chuquisaca and Orupo.

3. Contrary to what happened in 1979, the UDP has this time achieved a majority in Congress in relation to any other political force.

4. The difference which separates the UDP from its closest competitor is indisputable.

These results are ensuring our victory and the right to form a government of Bolivians for Bolivians. [end recording]

Siles Zuazo News Conference

PY301901 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Hernan Siles Zuazo, candidate of the People's Democratic Union, UDP, supports the idea of a government on the basis of a national accord in agreement with UDP programs and principles. This statement was made by Siles Zuazo during a press conference in his residence this morning [words indistinct].

[Begin Siles recording] [Words indistinct] We want a government on the basis of a great national accord. We believe that an agreement will be reached in Congress on the basis of the UDP program [words indistinct] and other center, right and left political organizations. [end recording]

Siles Zuazo also indicated that the UDP victory in the elections is quite clear. He said that the UDP has won by over 150,000 votes over its closest competitor.

Further Comments

PY302127 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2050 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 30 Jun (TELAM)--Hernan Siles Zuazo, the presidential candidate of the People's Democratic Union (UDP), who thus far has a major lead in the unofficial vote count of yesterday's election, today held a press conference in which he lashed out at the armed forces. He released a political statement in which he emphasized the fact that the Bolivian people have conveyed their democratic desires to the world for the third time.

In reply to the questions of correspondents from more than 30 international news agencies, Siles Zuazo said that the armed forces are made up of progressive people who are aware of the country's reality, who talk with their relatives and friends and who know that this is the popular will.

What sense would a military coup d'etat have now? asked the candidate, who appears to be the winner in this election battle. They should then say that they are against democracy, he lashed out, and they would be behaving like a force that does not interpret the feelings of the people, and if this were so, they would become an army of occupation and not the country's armed forces.

Answering a question regarding Bolivia's relations with the Southern Cone--that is, if the UDP assumes the government--he stated that Bolivia will maintain relations with the Southern Cone as long as there is no interference in internal affairs. Economic relations, he stressed, are above any type of ideology, and Bolivia will maintain them with all countries. We wish to export our excess gas to Brazil or Argentina or anywhere it can be sold. This goes for gas and any other exportable resource, he said.

Finally, it has been reported that the UDP, according to the party's recount, has won in La Paz, Chuquisaca, Potosi and Oruro. It has also obtained good results in the other departments.

INTERIOR MINISTER ORDERS INVESTIGATION OF TERRORISM

FY280335 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Antonio Arnez Camacho has announced that his ministry has begun an investigation to clear up the terrorist attacks. He said he has given instructions to all organizations of the Interior Ministry to carry out an investigation of these regrettable events as soon as possible. Asked about yesterday's events, Minister Arnez Camcho said:

[Begin recording] This is regrettable. Our people are again having a taste of disorder and political passion. I believe the government has given all it can give so the political parties can exercise their freedom and rights. I say again that it is regrettable to see these disorders and political passions shed blood and plunge the Bolivian people into mourning. I truly regret this. Believe me, I want the people to be sure that the government, through the Interior Ministry, is doing all it can. It is exerting all its efforts to investigate this matter. [end recording]

The interior minister said that the Cabinet, which is cooperating with President Lidia Gueiler, also regrets what has happened.

BOMB EXPLODES AT SAN ANDRES UNIVERSITY

FY301651 Paris AFP in Spanish 1608 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 30 Jun (AFP)--A violent explosion shook the neighborhood of the San Andres University this morning and some gunshots were heard in the eastern part of this city. Official sources reported that in fact a bomb exploded at 0630 in the second patio of the university but caused only some property damage. It was reported that the location of the gunshots was not precisely known.

UNHCR OFFICIAL DEPARTS WITHOUT RESULTS

FY271423 Paris AFP in Spanish 2320 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 26 Jun (AFP)--Discouraged by the lack of results regarding his mission in Bolivia, George Gordon-Lennox, regional representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR], returned today to Buenos Aires. He had been trying to intercede on behalf of five Argentines who were members of the Peronist Montoneros and who had been handed over by Peru to Bolivia so that it could in turn hand them over to Argentine authorities.

Gordon-Lennox refused to talk to the press regarding his mission in La Paz, limiting himself to saying that the high-ranking officials with whom he has met had all agreed that they knew nothing about the Montoneros that Peru has officially said it turned over to Bolivia so they could be taken to Argentina.

BRIEFS

YELLOW FEVER CASES--Jose Luis Zeballos, chief of the National Epidemiology Department, reported that 30 cases of yellow fever have been recorded in La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz departments during the first months of the year. Zeballos stated that the campaign against this disease is continuing. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 20 Jun 80 p 12 FY]

POLICE ARREST 11 FOR OBSERVING ALLENDE'S BIRTHDAY

PY301406 Paris AFP in Spanish 0140 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Vina del Mar, Chile, 27 Jun (AFP)--According to information released here today, the police have arrested 11 persons engaged in commemorating the 72d birthday of the late Socialist President Salvador Allende at his tomb in the local cemetery.

The prisoners, eight women and three men, were arrested yesterday by the Carabineros while honoring the memory of the late president in the Santa Ines cemetery of this city, 140 km northwest of Santiago.

Five Released

PY301407 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1140 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Vina del Mar, Chile, 28 Jun (LATIN)--The local police officials reported today that five of the eight women and three men arrested at a local cemetery for voicing political slogans before the tomb of late Socialist President Salvador Allende (1970-73) have been released.

One of the women released is Marta Almeyda Medina, sister of the former Socialist foreign minister and parliamentarian Clodomiro Almeyda Medina, currently in exile, according to a local government spokesman.

The source added that the fate of the other prisoners will be decided very soon.

CHILEAN CITIZEN ARRESTED IN PERU FOR SPYING

PY301212 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] An unidentified Chilean citizen has been arrested in Peru and charged with spying. It was reported that the Peruvian Investigations Police--PIP--had arrested the Chilean citizen, who was carrying forged documentation, in the northern Chiclayo port.

It was reported that the so-called spy had been taken to Lima in the past few hours and that he was allegedly involved with a civilian employee of the Peruvian Air Force.

JOURNALISTS SAY FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION IN DANGER

PY301805 Paris AFP in Spanish 2204 GMT 27 Jun 80

[By Enrique Fernandez]

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 27 Jun (AFP)--It was noted here today that the Gen Augusto Pinochet government is facing the historic responsibility of reestablishing or eliminating freedom of expression in Chile.

Several sectors of the Chilean press, including newsmen and owners of news media, warned that this freedom is in danger if the military government approves the new constitution, which is in the final stage of drafting.

The Chilean media were intervened in by the government 7 years ago, when a military movement toppled the late Socialist President Salvador Allende. This situation brought along with it the enforcement of censorship during the first months of the new regime. Although such measures were then lifted, the state of siege and exceptional laws which were implemented led newsmen to use self-censorship in order to avoid the release of reports against the national security and order.

The broad debate on freedom of expression that is now emerging was sponsored by the National Press Association, made up of journalistic enterprises, which are concerned about their future within the framework of the new constitution that the government is preparing for the 11 million Chileans.

Arturo Fontaine, director of the influential newspaper EL MERCURIO, said that the project of the new constitution, which was written by an official commission and is now under study by the Council of the State, contains some articles that violate the freedom of expression. He added that those articles will require newsmen to reveal their sources and will allow the expropriation of media linked with proscribed ideologies, such as communism.

Speaking at a forum sponsored by the press association, Fontaine said that if these restrictions had been enforced during the late President Allende's government, it would have been impossible for the press at that time to play the role it did in defending public freedom.

Alberto Guerrero, director of the independent newspaper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA, said: Chilean journalists are not asking for privileges, but for justice to safeguard their functions.

Emilio Filipi, director of HOY magazine and the representative of the Circle of Chilean Journalists, also expressed similar concerns.

Although the projected constitution has not been released yet, Enrique Ortuzar--president of the commission which drafted it--downplayed the criticisms made of the new constitution regarding the freedom of expression.

Ortuzar said that the new constitution will establish the responsibility of the media in case of eventual crimes committed against persons or internal security in Chile; or expressed a different way, freedom yes, libertinism no.

Enrique Ortuzar faced similar criticism 17 years ago, when as justice minister of Conservative President Jorge Alessandri, he enforced the law against abuse of publicity, which was called a gang law by some media and was repealed by Eduardo Frei's Christian Democratic government 2 years later.

Gen Sergio Badiola, coordinating secretary in President Pinochet's government, also downplayed the criticism and said that the new constitution will promote the true freedom of expression.

BRIEFS

UNION LEADER REELECTED--Bernardino Castillo has been reelected as the copper workers' union leader. Also elected were (Cesar Munoz), (Raul Alvarez), (Osvaldo Munoz) and (Juan Antonio Rios). [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Jun 80 PY]

GOVERNMENT CONFIRMS REJECTION OF M-19 SUMMIT IDEA

PA301627 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The national government again reiterated an invitation to the M-19 subversive organization to lay down its arms and join a movement to restore the moral values of the country.

Justice Minister Felio Andrade Manrique expressed concern over the unacceptable extremes of immorality displayed in efforts to undermine the nation's progress. Meanwhile, the national government confirmed its rejection of the M-19 proposal for a summit meeting of national ranking personalities in July in Panama.

Envoy to Panama Comments

PA301636 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Libardo Lopez Gomez, Colombian ambassador to Panama, flatly rejected the proposal to hold a summit meeting of Colombian personalities put forward by the M-19. The meeting reportedly would be held in Panama City on 4 and 5 July.

In an interview with this radio station on the supposed meeting, Ambassador Lopez Gomez said:

[Begin recording] I understand that those sectors opposed to the government of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala are interested in such a meeting of some important personalities of well-known ideologies. It is my understanding, however, that the Government of Panama will not accept the meeting of the M-19 terrorists with other Colombian elements without the approval of the Colombian Government. Therefore, I do not believe such a summit meeting will be held.

[Question] The M-19 through clandestine communiques distributed to the various communications media in Bogota insists on the democratic position of President Aristides Royo to permit the meeting. What can you tell us about it?

[Answer] Well, that is an opinion of the M-19 which I cannot answer. The M-19 can say anything, just as it claimed having killed Pardo Buelvas and Jose Raquel Mercado and others. However, I have no information whatsoever on the M-19 activities because I have no contacts with it.

[Question] There are persistent rumors that several members of the M-19 leadership are in Panama. Have you known about their presence in that country?

[Answer] I cannot discount that possibility, but that is in the hands of the Panamanian Government. I am not investigating the Panamanian Government. I am sure, however, that the government of President Royo will proceed in conformity with the Government of Colombia because President Turbay and President Royo are true democrats.

[Question] Then it is false that Presidents Aristides Royo and Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala have maintained telephone contacts for the holding of this summit?

[Answer] I have no idea. I do not believe so. That is, they may have held talks, but we already know the position of President Turbay in that he and his government will make no deals with the M-19 abroad. He has offered amnesty. As you know, amnesty is not discussed but granted, and a bill is being prepared to submit to the nation's congress.

[Question] You, then, discount the possibility that this summit recommended by the M-19 will be held?

[Answer] Yes, I believe it will not be held. [end recording]

Panamanian Envoy Denies Agreement

PA271545 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Panamanian Ambassador to Colombia Cesar Rodriguez Maylin has indicated that he has no knowledge of an agreement between the M-19 and the Panamanian Government for the holding of a meeting between the subversive group and distinguished Colombian personalities in the border area.

The ambassador said that any such meeting must have the approval of the Colombian Government, as President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has said.

During the past few hours, the M-19 has insisted on the holding of the summit in the neighboring country.

URIBE VARGAS SAYS SOME M-19 MEMBERS HAVE LEFT CUBA

PA271444 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas has said that some members of the M-19 who went to Cuba after the occupation of the Dominican Embassy have already left that country. Uribe Vargas stressed that there is no agreement with the Cuban Government regarding the activities of the Marco Zambrano commando group which seized the embassy. However, it is known that several of its members have left Cuba for an unknown destination. He added that at least five members of the group are still in Havana. The foreign minister said that those M-19 members have reiterated their desire to return to Colombia to resume their guerrilla activities.

M-19 'S COMMANDER UNO DIRECTED RECENT JAILBREAK

PA290158 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2351 GMT 28 Jun 80

[By Francisco Diaz Gonzalez]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 28 Jun (EFE)--Rosemberg Pabon, known as Commander Uno, directed the escape of his comrades Jose Elmer Marin Marin and Ivan Marino Ospina Marin, leaders of the M-19 guerrilla group, according to a spokesman for the organization who called himself Commander Seis.

The source added that Commander Uno, who is famous for heading the Marcos Zambrano unit which held 18 diplomats hostage for 61 days at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, had been in Colombia for several weeks.

To secure the escape of the two guerrillas, the M-19 paid 1 million pesos (approximately $20,000) to guards at La Picota jail in Bogota. The two prisoners apparently left the jail dressed in military uniforms last Wednesday afternoon. According to an M-19 report, they left the country with false documents and at present are in Panama along with Commander Uno.

The M-19 today repeated in its clandestine Communique No 52 its invitation to the government and Colombian dignitaries to attend a meeting in Panama on 4 and 5 July to discuss amnesty with the general staff of the M-19 and leaders of other guerrilla groups.

The communique states that "in view of the president of the republic's repeated proposal that guerrilla organizations lay down their arms under the protection of an amnesty decree, the M-19 high command declares its absolute and total availability for a study--in a different environment and on the basis of absolute respect for the forces in conflict--of the viability of such a momentous step in the country that would truly open the paths to social peace and justice."

President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala reiterated some days ago that he "does not negotiate amnesty, but rather grants it" and that he is not willing to attend the Panama meeting. For its part, the Colombian opposition expressed its willingness to attend.

M-19 GROUP BRIEFLY OCCUPIES NAVY VESSEL

PA292005 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1720 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, 29 Jun (EFE)--A guerrilla commando unit briefly occupied the Colombian Navy vessel Arc Boyaca anchored at this port's naval base, and painted slogans in favor of the M-19 subversive organization on its bow.

According to the report released by Cadena Radial Super of Colombia today, the occupation of the vessel was conducted by some 15 members of the M-19 guerrilla organization, one of the most powerful in the country.

Several of the guards on duty at that naval base were arrested while a thorough investigation is made to learn more details of the daring guerrilla action, according to the report.

Early this week, the M-19 organization, the armed branch of the leftwing party ANAPO (National Popular Alliance), helped two of its leaders escape from the La Picota State Penitentiary in Bogota.

Over 2 years ago the M-19, in a spectacular operation through a tunnel, stole some 5,000 weapons from a military arsenal in the northern part of the Colombian capital.

SEVEN GUERRILLA LEADERS MEET, PLAN NEW ACTION

PA292346 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2307 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Cali, Colombia, 29 Jun (EFE)--The local media has reported here that a Colombian guerrilla summit was held in Cali this week to plan future activities and actions. In a special article, the influential newspaper EL PAIS revealed that the guerrilla meeting was presided over by Commander Uno of the subversive M-19.

Rosemberg Pabon Pabon [Commander Uno] was the guerrilla who headed the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota where the M-19 held 18 diplomats hostage for 61 days.

The meeting which was attended by chiefs of other Colombian guerrilla organizations, they coordinated "a joint operation" more important than the Dominican Embassy occupation.

"We call it 'an associated meeting,' in which the seven guerrilla leaders who attended discussed and analyzed very important topics, Pabon Pabon told an EL PAIS reporter.

"We are coordinating all the details and I can only tell you that this blow will make the country shake," the guerrilla leader--who returned to the country from Cuba secretly--said.

PATRIA COMMENTS ON GONZALEZ DELVALLE CASE

FY301933 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 27 Jun 80 p 5

[Editorial: "Only the Truth, the Whole Truth"]

[Text] An end must be put to distortions, falsehoods, slander and systematic detraction. This is in the interests of everyone--the government and the opposition, the party in power and the opposition parties--and it is above all demanded by order under the law.

When a journalist signed an article expressing his disagreement with the resources available for the defense in a penal case, we maintained that the constitution grants freedom to criticize the law. But when the journalist in addition made a call for violating the law, we also noted that the Constitution says that "nobody can call for disobedience to provisions of the law." What the journalist wrote was clear and could only be construed in its literal sense both in text and context: "Let us violate the law, let us "gang rape" it. An invitation to all to violate the law, to get together in order to violate it, because this is what is understood by "gang rape." It is not a matter of likes or dislikes but since the press insists, as it should, on the strict fulfillment of the laws, the case of this journalist who has called for collective violation of the law became glaringly notorious.

From the point of view of the penal code, the crime committed by this journalist has been known as such for a long time. In 1915 the criminal law established a fine for those who "advocate disrespect or disobedience of the laws." In a special paragraph of article 163, this penal law indicated that "if this offense is committed through the press, it will be considered inflammatory."

Law 209, approved by the Congress in 1970, changed the fine to imprisonment for this crime. Article 3 states: "Those who employ any means to publicly advocate violence against public persons or institutions OR CALL FOR DISOBEDIENCE OF THE LAWS will be punished with prison terms ranging from 1 month to 3 years."

However, these are legal matters which, respectful as we are of the Constitution and the laws, we have no desire to manhandle. What we did point out regarding the case of this journalist was the violation of article 71 of the Constitution, whose last paragraph states: "One is free to criticize the law but no one can call for disobedience of its provisions."

As is well known, the appropriate trial has been begun in this case. However, some of the newspapers do not seem well disposed toward reporting the development of the case with the necessary clarity, and it would be a pity if they insisted on viewing it outside its appropriate framework.

There is a report, for example, which states that the journalist "was arrested before reaching the courts," giving full details of the event and even the text of the plea which he was going to submit to the judge. The plea was being carried by the lawyer who was accompanying him.

What has been passed over with just brief reference to an "arrest warrant" is the source and the contents of this "warrant" which leaves the reader in doubt as to whether the action had not been an arbitrary decision of the police and especially of some department of this organization. This is not a negligible item in the task of keeping the public opinion properly informed.

In the name of truth and clarity we wish to expand this commentary to add what had not been published. On 4 June, the legal department of the metropolitan police relayed the court's arrest warrant No 503, which we have published elsewhere in this daily. In this warrant, the criminal judge of the first ccurt addresses the chief of the metropolitan police "asking him to carry out the ARREST of the accused who, ONCE ARRESTED, will have to remain at the national prison, free to communicate and at the disposal of the court."

As you can see, the instructions issued by the judge are clear-cut and final. The chief of the police notified the legal department and the latter relayed it to the investigations department for implementation. This was done by the agents involved in the case who had to inform their superiors that the task had been accomplished in the same way the latter had to inform the judge through the appropriate channels. The police agents did not have to know that the journalist was going to see the judge together with his lawyer, and the journalist and his lawyer did not have to discuss the court order with the agents in charge of carrying it out. Any further discussion is pointless, but the fact that the public has not been informed about the background is important because that is precisely what the public opinion must know. Besides, it would prevent the people from feeling prejudiced against the police, which is what happens when information is incomplete.

In other respects, the report is nothing exceptional. Within its limitations, it strives to remain objective even though, when it refers to the cause of the events, it prefers to mention the title of the article--"What happens in the courts?"--and points out that the events are related to the "Villa Guarani" affair. This again obscures the strict truth of this case, which is not related directly to the handling of justice by the courts or the "Villa Guarani" affair, but to the fact that the journalist had publicly called for disobedience of the law by saying: "Let us violate the law, let us gang rape it."

Everybody should be interested in clearing up the truth in every aspect and not just some of the aspects of the affair. This is why the court oath states: "The truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." This is especially so in a case like this, involving a journalist and a law which some criticize and reject. However, with regard to the violation of the law we have discussed here, the fact is that the penal code had already provided for just such a case 65 years ago and no one has ever objected to it.

BRIEFS

OPPOSITION POLITICAL BTOADCAST--German Acosta Caballero, president of the Radical Liberal Party, has announced the beginning of its political program on Radio La Voz de la Cordillera on Saturdays from 1700 to 1730. [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 24 Jun 80 p 10 PY]

SOYBEAN EXPORTS--Authorities of the Paraguayan free port in Paragua, Brazil, have reported that 50 percent of the Paraguayan soybean exports have already arrived there. It has been reported that 148,000 tons have already been shipped, 42,000 tons are ready to be shipped and 15,000 tons are stored in the port silos. Export authorities believe that Paraguay will export about 400,000 tons this year. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 6 Jun 80 p 14 PY]

USSR RATIFIES OLMOS HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT EXECUTION

PA302040 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 24 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Soviet and Peruvian State Electricity Enterprise [ELECTROPERU] officials signed the minutes of a meeting held in this city [presumably Lima] yesterday reaffirming Soviet technical assistance for the construction of the Olmos hydroelectric project.

The signing of this document was the culmination of a number of meetings held over 13 days between the Soviet delegates and members of Hydroenergetic Commission of ELECTROPERU.

The ceremony was held in the presence of Energy and Mines Minister Renee Balarezo Vallebuona, Azi Wolfenson, executive president of the state corporation, general manager Ricardo Sanchez Sobero and planning manager Emilio Chaparro.

The Soviet side was represented by Dr B.A. Nikolayev and engineers Shirikov and V.Y. Dazer.

The Olmos project consists of diverting the waters of the Atlantic watershed to the Pacific watershed for generating hydroelectric power and for irrigation.

To produce the former the project requires the construction of two 300-megawatt hydroelectric plants which will take advantage of the drop that exists between the opening of the trans-Andean tunnel and the Olmos Dam.

These projects will help meet the demand for electric power of the central-northern interconnected system starting in 1990, the year in which the first of the plants should be in operation.

The completion of the first stage of the Olmos hydroelectric complex and the irrigation project has been declared of preferential national interest by a law-decree issued in March of this year. At the same time the Economy and Finance Ministry and the national bank have been authorized to contract credits to finance the projects. These credits should cover 100 percent of the foreign costs and 60 percent of the local costs for the construction of the priority installations.

The cost of the first stage of the project is estimated at approximately $370 million, at 1979 prices.

According to the minutes signed yesterday, the Soviet technical assistance will consist of sending of specialists for constructing the installations and preparing the blueprints as well as furnishing of equipment for construction and for the complex's hydroelectric facilities.

It was also agreed that the USSR will train the Peruvian technicians who will work in the complex.

The technical astistance agreement basically relates to the construction of three of the installations which comprise the project: the Limon Dam, the first of the two hydroelectric plants, and the Olmos Dam.

The Soviet delegates are to return to Moscow today after having visited the area where the complex will be constructed and having signed the minutes of the meetings.

COURT RULES MONTERIA TREATY NOT SUBJECT TO PLEBISCITE

PA290339 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 27 Jun 80 pp 1-A, 6-A

[Text] A ruling issued yesterday by the Supreme Court of Justice and released this morning states that "it is obvious that the so-called 'Monteria Treaty,' by reason of the subject with which it deals, is not one of those to which the cited constitutional provision applies and consequently, pursuant to the provisions of article 141 of the constitution, it is within the purview of the National Assembly of Community Representatives to approve or reject it, as the Assembly and the national executive organ have correctly interpreted the matter."

The ruling refers to a writ of unconstitutionality filed by lawyer Bolivar Davalos which charged that the Monteria Treaty should be subjected to a plebiscite and not ratified by the Assembly.

In its ruling, the Supreme Court of Justice states that "the Monteria Treaty is in reality a fiscal agreement, because it involves waiving the collection of tariffs or tolls." It adds that, "similarly, the Republic of Panama could increase or reduce tolls or eliminate them completely without requiring a plebiscite of any kind."

The court also said in its ruling that it is necessary to take into account the fact that the constitutional provision noting the need for a plebsicite for treaties concerning the canal "refers concretely and specifically, by means of numerous clauses" to treaties which must be submitted for popular consultation and for this reason it demands that "treaties concluded by the executive organ regarding the locks, canal, its adjacent zone and the protection of said canal, as well as for the construction of a new sea-level canal or a third [as published] set of locks must be submitted to a national plebiscite.

"These matters," the court ruling continues, "were considered in the Torrijos-Carter treaties, which were signed and approved in 1977..."

The ruling is signed by magistrates Julio Lombardo, Pedro Moreno, Ramon Palacios Parrilla, Gonzalo Rodriguez M., Olmedo Sanjur and Ricardo Valdes. Magistrates Marisol M. Reyes de Vasquez, Americo Rivera and Lao Santizo Perez abstained. Santizo Perez abstained because he feels that the suit "should not have been considered, given the obvious and serious defects in the improperly presented proposal..."

BRIEFS

CANAL MODERNIZATION--Fernando Manfredo, deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, has reported that deepening of the canal by dredging and widening the dangerous curves of the waterway are among the programs to be carried out by the commission beginning this year. The $23 million needed to fund the projects will come from the revenues of the Canal Commission, which receives no allocation from the U.S. Treasury. [Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 12 Jun 80 pp 1A, 6A PA]

COSTA RICA

SECOND PHASE OF CUBAN REFUGEE CONFERENCE SET TO OPEN

U.S. Officials' Arrival

PA301613 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] William Bowdler, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, arrived yesterday in San Jose to participate in today's second conference on Cuban refugees convoked by President Rodrigo Carazo. Representatives of some 20 countries and international organizations are slated to participate in it. Bowdler was accompanied by Frank Lloyd, U.S. deputy director for refugee affairs. The chief topic to be analyzed will be the humanitarian features of the exodus of Cubans to various countries and the problems they face.

Bowdler noted that one of the chief issues is the fact that the number of Cubans who have left their homeland by sea is now 115,000. He added that this is one of the topics to be discussed during the conference. The first meeting on refugees was held in San Jose 7 weeks ago. At its close, a commission of representatives from Costa Rica, the United States and Great Britain was named and instructed to contact the Cuban Government for a visit there and talks regarding the exit of Cuban nationals, particularly those who took refugee in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. The group was unable to fulfill its mission when the Cuban Government rejected its efforts. It will now report widely to this meeting on the subject.

President's Opening Speech

PA292145 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpt] At the opening of the second phase of the meeting of countries interested in settling the problem of placing the Cuban refugees, President Rodrigo Carazo stated that only by persisting will it be possible to establish the basic conditions to have human rights respected.

William Bowdler, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, was present at the meeting, as were many delegates from European countries and other continents.

The meeting of delegates to discuss the placement of Cuban refugees is being held in the Hall of the Americas of the Foreign Ministry. After the meeting was opened with a very brief speech by President Carazo, it continued behind closed doors. In other words, newsmen were dismissed instead of being permitted to hear the deliberations. It was stated that only after the meeting ends tomorrow will an official report be issued.

President Carazo recommended persistence to solve the problem of placing the Cuban refugees.

EL SALVADOR

ARMY'S SEARCH OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITY CONTINUES

PA302027 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The National University of El Salvador is still occupied by military units. Meanwhile, university authorities refuse to cooperate in the room-by-room search that the army has been conducting since Friday.

University Rector Felix Antonio Ullea and other university authorities do not in any way want to participate in what they term an assault on the university. Military troops occupied the university around noon last Thursday following the raid on a poor residential district close to the university. Some 27 persons were killed during an armed clash in this area, one of the most densely populated in San Salvador. Reporters who were allowed inside the university this weekend have reported that most of the doors have been forced open by the soldiers conducting the search.

University Authorities' Condemnation

PA302138 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 28 Jun 80 p 13

[Text] The rector and deans of the University of El Salvador and representatives of the university general assembly and of the General Association of Salvadoran University Students met yesterday afternoon at the San Jose school to discuss the recent university developments. All of them condemned the military intervention and said it will negatively affect Salvadoran students because it will delay the country's academic, scientific and cultural advance.

The university authorities stressed that they will not accept the return of the university from the military but only from delegates of the accounts courts with the aid of delegates from the San Salvador archbishopric and representatives of the various university organizations. At a news conference today Rector Felix Ulloa and the deans said they have already asked the revolutionary government junta to return the university installations still in the army's hands. They added that they have requested respect for the lives of the members of the university community arrested when military units and security agents occupied the university.

They also said that "the occupation of the university has been the culmination of a number of activities carried out against it, activities that have morally and physically harmed the university. Therefore," they added, "we ask the government to put an end to so much repression, to show respect for the autonomy of the university and to raise the budget, which has been under negotiation for so long, in order to continue with our educational activities and repair the damage caused to the buildings by those who carried out an unjustified raid."

According to them, during the search various buildings were partially damaged, as were the furnishings, educational and laboratory equipment and many other things of great importance for the students. Those holding the news conference said they had already notified all universities in Central America and other parts of the world to let them know about the occupation of their university. Those universities will send protest notes to the Salvadoran Government over the intervention.

The rector and the deans asked students to disregard any appeal not coming from the university authorities. In other words, they explained, they should not heed the appeals of other sectors urging them to return to their activities at the university, as that decision must be made solely and exclusively by the rector and his collagues. They expressed hope that activities will be resumed soon. In other words, they said, we hope to go back to work as soon as the military forces occupying the university withdraw.

FIRE DESTROYS EL INDEPENDIENTE PRINTING EQUIPMENT

PA271942 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1323 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] At approximately 0130 today, a group of heavily armed and hooded men placed dynamite sticks and incendiary bombs in the plant of the newspaper EL INDEPENDIENTE located on the northern highway in front of the (Insinca) factory.

Witnesses in the area reported that a fire, followed by explosions, broke out approximately 10 minutes later. At 0145, two fire department units, numbers 15 and 12, commanded by Inspector Alfredo Enrique Palacios, arrived to put out the fire. The fire was extinguished at 0430.

The reports obtained by this station indicate that all of offset machinery owned by Jorge Pinto Jr., the owner and director of EL INDEPENDIENTE, was completely destroyed by the fire. We repeat: The fire which broke out in the plant of the newspaper this morning completely destroyed the offset machinery and other printing material of the newspaper.

ESA Claims Credit

PA282324 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1248 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] The Secret Anticommunist Army [ESA] has claimed credit for destroying the print shop of the newspaper EL INDEPENDIENTE in a communique received by Radio Cadena Central.

The organization announced that early yesterday morning it destroyed the printing plant of EL INDEPENDIENTE, which it described as a communist newspaper and the mouthpiece of the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces, the United Popular Action Front, the Revolutionary Peoples Army and other clandestine organizations.

As we announced this morning, EL INDEPENDIENTE's shops, located at kilometer 12 and 1/2 on the northern highway, were destroyed by a fire preceded by shooting and an explosion.

MANAGUA REPORTS ERP COMMUNIQUE, BULLETIN ON OPERATIONS

PA282130 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] A military offensive launched by the Salvadoran regime in Morazan Department was forced back by the Miguel Angel [last name indistinct] Eastern Front of the Revolutionary Peoples Army [ERP]. The large-scale exercise was carried out by troops from the army's Special Commands School in San Francisco Gotera and from San Miguel's 3d Infantry Brigade, both in the east.

According to an ERP communique released in San Salvador, the first indications of this operation came when 500 troops dressed as civilians gathered on 17 June and regular troops began advancing the next day on several cantons. On 18 June the Miguel Angel [last name indistinct] Eastern Front began ambushing and harassing the military forces and finally succeeded in making them retreat.

The ERP reports that in the course of the retreat on 20 and 21 June the junta's troops killed civilians and sprayed poison in fields and huts. The communique also reports on a clash in Chirilagua, Usulutan Department, where 30 National Guardsmen were killed, 20 others wounded and 2 transport vehicles destroyed.

The ERP's four fronts and the other revolutionary organizations are defeating the attacks by the army and the repressive bodies one by one, the communique states.

A previous ERP bulletin reported on the activities of the combat units of the Rafael Antonio Arce Tabla Central Front, mentioning an attack on the mayor's office in the capital, a sabotage operation at the house of National Association of Private Enterprise President Jose Eduardo Palomo Castillo, a representative of the recalcitrant right, and the occupation of the Metrocentro commercial area.

The bulletin also mentions the erection of barricades in Boulevard Del Ejercito, Mariona Street and the northern line, in the capital, and harrassment activities carried out against the Marional headquarters. Other activities include reprisals against members of the paramilitary Nationalist Democratic Organization, the seizure of Santa Eduvigis Colony in San Ramon, various simultaneous bomb explosions in the capital and the seizure of weapons.

CHURCH URGES POLITICAL FACTIONS TO DEFINE POSITIONS

PA292017 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1728 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran church today asked the government and the opposition grouped under the Revolutionary Democratic Front to define their positions in order to get the people's support. Father Jesus Delgado delivered the Salvador archbishopric Sunday homily in the place of Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, apostolic administrator of the archdiocese.

"The Revolutionary Democratic Front must explain its position to the people and let them see what they plan to do with them," Father Delgado pointed out. He added that the government has also shown good will but that it lacked credibility. He said that more than 80 percent of the population had not gone to work on Tuesday and Wednesday due to a general strike called by Marxist groups.

"Disregarding the reasons why the people did not go to work, an 80-percent participation in the strike tells us that a great majority of the population is in favor of a political solution instead of a violent solution" to the Salvadoran crisis, Father Delgado indicated. According to Father Delgado, at least 172 were killed this week in El Salvador. The number of casualties could be 190 if newspapers reports are true, he added. He also said that the archbishopric has six refugee centers for peasants trying to escape from violence in rural areas. Father Delgado urged leftwing groups and the government to respect these centers' neutrality. He also expressed his opinion that "the Salvadoran people do not want communism."

MEXICAN JOURNALISTS HARRASSED BY AUTHORITIES

PA272214 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0222 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Mexican journalist Roberto Gonzalez of the newspaper EXCELSIOR was forced to return to Mexico today when he tried to enter El Salvador on assignment, foreign correspondents here told ACAN-EFE. Gonzalez arrived at El Salvador Airport this morning on a commercial flight. When he reached the immigration desk he was forced to return to the plane heading back to Mexico, said the sources. They added that the newspaper plans to publish a formal complaint in its Friday edition.

Another Mexican journalist, Edgar Hernandez, of TV channel 13, was arrested at noon today when he tried to leave the National University after filming the police invasion of the campus. Hernandez was taken to the outskirts of the city and released. He said his captors urged him to leave the country.

Several other journalists who visited El Salvador in the past have been threatened by supposed rightists. One of these journalists, Jose Trinidad Hernandez of the newspaper UNO MAS UNO was forced to leave the country at gunpoint by presumed rightists. The cases of Gonzalez and Hernandez today are the first known cases of the authorities' intervention to prevent entry into the country or of detention because they are in El Salvador.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO EXPLAINS FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICY

PA272132 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 27 Jun 80

["Direct Line" phone-in program, with Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto--live]

[Excerpts] Good Evening, Nicaraguan brothers. I am honored and happy to have been invited by Radio Sandino to talk with you on this program. I am ready to answer your questions to the extent that I am able.

[Question] It is said that Nicaragua's position is very utopian and that no discussion or agreement is being effected regarding the Quitasueno and Roncador cays, much less San Andres Island. Time is passing and, as a Nicaraguan, I would like to know how this problem is going to be solved since they do not accept direct discussions. Do you think this could be taken to the United Nations? My second question is: As ambassador, as foreign minister, dealing with all the embassies in the country, do you think that with instructions from you the Nicaraguan ambassadors in the different countries could sign cultural and economic agreements and issue the invitations for the 19 July celebration, thus avoiding the need for our leaders to leave to deliver the invitations or forming commissions which involve unnecessary expenses for the country?

[Answer] I am sorry I did not hear the name of the companero who asked the question, but I do think I understood both questions well. Regarding the first question, which concerned the dispute with Colombia over the San Andres and Providencia islands, that dispute is over the fact that we declared null and void the treaty--or fictitious treaty--known as the Barcenas-Meneses Esguerra treaty, and also Colombia's claims to Quitasueno, Roncador and Serrana cays. It is true that Colombia has reiterated its determination not to engage in negotiations on those matters. But we did not think at any moment that Colombia would do so right off the bat--because we had declared null and void the treaty imposed on us by the government holding power in Nicaragua or by U.S. imperialism in 1928 and later in 1930--we did not think Colombia would engage in negotiations right off the bat.

In other words, we have had talks. A few months after we declared the treaty null and void, the Colombian Government and people saw that this declaration at no time signifies an attitude of hostility on our part toward Colombia. They realized that this is a very serious matter in view of the measures we have adopted, because we are convinced that the sacred obligation to defend the territorial integrity of our fatherland has obliged our revolutionary government to act as it did. Therefore, it is not true that we are not negotiating. We have had important talks with them on this issue.

As to your question of whether it not be better and more appropriate that our representatives abroad, our ambassadors, carry out missions related to holding contacts and making agreements with other countries, that would be fine if it could be done. However, what is normally done is that the diplomatic missions make the initial steps for the success of future visits by government officials who engage in this type of agreement or treaty for commercial, cultural, or whatever exchange is involved. This is normally the way we handle diplomatic efforts in all countries.

In reality we cannot convert the diplomat, who plays a very important role as far as representing and creating a favorable climate for the success of efforts of all sorts, into a special expert, as are the various ministers and their assistants, who are the ones called upon to specify the terms of agreements between countries.

[Question] Good evening, Father D'Escoto. This is Jose Luis Chavez from Managua. I have the following question: In view of the situation in El Salvador and the university massacre that is occurring, as well as the constant repression in that country, does Nicaragua plan to sit with its arms folded?

Can't Nicaragua ask the OAS for sanctions against the Salvadoran Government? Father D'Escoto, to what extent does the policy of nonintervention become a policy of complicity? That is my question. Thank you.

[Answer] Jose Luis, thank you very much for your question. I understand that your questions are born of an authentic feeling of solidarity with that sister nation, mired in a struggle which in many ways, but not altogether, is similar to the struggle our people won almost a year ago.

Companero, it is important that you know that in principle we are opposed to breaking relations with any country. In our foreign policy we aspire as much as possible to have relations with all countries. Of course, these relations have differences and levels of closeness. But, as I said, in principle we are opposed to breaking relations. Nonetheless, international solidarity can oblige us at a given moment to do so. We do not consider that this moment, this opportunity, has arrived in the case of the sister republic of El Salvador. We do not know if it has arrived or if it will arrive. We are very concerned with the situation in that sister country. We believe that the violence and bloodshed of innocent persons is excessive. We believe the attitude of many Salvadoran Army elements is condemnable.

But as I said, we have relations with that government and we hope for the good of the Salvadoran people, for the good of all our Salvadoran brothers in El Salvador, that their crisis may be solved soon. We have always said that the only way of solving the problem in that country, as well as in all countries with similar situations, is by satisfying the just aspirations of the peoples.

[Question] We will soon be celebrating the first anniversary of the triumph of our Sandinist revolution. Companero, national reactionary sectors exist which seek to confuse freedom of expression with freedom of slander, publishing reports that sow confusion and discredit which are carried by the transnationals all over the world. This type of news is an attack against our people and goes against our process. I think the true Nicaraguan journalist must have a full understanding of the achievements of our Sandinist revolution. He must be honest in his profession and know how to explain things with a true nationalist feeling. My question is: What image does our revolutionary process have abroad, despite this antipeople campaign? What is your opinion of this media, which sell themselves to the transnationals and publish slanderous reports which go against our current process?

[Answer] I am totally in agreement, Carlos, with your concern. I believe it is highly irresponsible to transmit in a totally uncritical manner--and not only transmit but give prominence to, these international reports which seek maliciously and unjustifiably to implicate our countries, our governments, in problems of other countries. I believe, as you do, that the persons transmitting information about our country must conduct self-criticism and see if this manner, apparently innocent, of transmitting and playing up such news without taking the time to check the facts behind the charges against our government and peoples, if this is something that is conducive to the welfare of our country and to the projection of an adequate and correct image of the reality of our revolutionary process.

However, I believe that, despite these irresponsible measures, not only on the part of the international news agencies but on the part of some national information media which limit themselves to repeating slanderous reports against our government--notwithstanding this fact--I think that the image, generally speaking, of our revolution, of our process continues to be very good abroad, because, despite the fact that our revolution is barely 1 year old, most of the people, internationally speaking, pay more attention to the concrete achievements of our revolution than to the ill-intentioned slanderous reports broadcast by the information media.

[Question] Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, this is Carlos Aguilar Cortes. I am a small businessman in Leon. My attention has been drawn by the fact that it was said that Nicaragua is a nonalined country and that we have no commitments with any power. Why then did we abstain in the case of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan? Don't you think it is the same thing that the United States did in Vietnam? Also I want to ask you what possibilities are there of Carter and Castro coming for the revolution anniversary? Don't you think that with all the agents who act as bodyguards all the hotels in Managua would be filled?

[Answer] Thank you, Carlos, for your question. First I want to tell you that there is not the slightest similarity between what happened in Vietnam and what happened recently in Afghanistan. Besides, you seem to be an informed persons and therefore you should know--because it was published on that occasion--that the reasoned vote by our UN mission on that issue was to explain its abstention. We simply thought that it was not advisable, not correct, to vote at that moment, because we considered the wording of the resolution to be inadequate. It was a biased declaration which tended to isolate the problem, not to view it from an overall aspect. Therefore, we decided to declare ourselves on the Afghanistan issue on our own terms. We vigorously condemned foreign intervention in Afghanistan and in any other country. We appealed to the big powers to engage in dialogue so as to not endanger world peace. We also condemned the arms race by the North Americans in Pakistan and the presence of the U.S. fleet in the Indian Ocean. Also, frankly, this is what is involved in this type of program.

Don't you think, Carlos, that it would have been somewhat ridiculous that, barely a few months after the triumph of our revolution, which involved not only overthrowing the genocidal Somoza, but defending our right as Nicaraguans to be the masters of our own destiny, and to uproot the U.S. hegemony, control, dominion in our political, social and economic life, to put an end to the U.S. intervention which began in 1909, which lasted for 70 years--don't you think it would have been totally absurd to join the United States and be alongside them in a proposal sponsored fundamentally by them to condemn intervention? I think it would have been truly contradictory. We are against intervention and have said so, but we said so in an explanation of our vote so it would be clearly understood what Nicaragua's position was.

You also asked if I thought it was possible that President Fidel Castro and President Carter would come to Nicaragua and that if in the event they came there would be any room in the hotels. Well, I don't know if the presidents of Cuba and the United States will come. What I can tell you is that we have sent cordial and sincere invitations for them to attend our glorious 19 July celebrations and I am sure that if they do come there will be no lodging problems for their delegations.

We Sandinists believe it is important to have open diplomacy, to speak frankly and openly with the peoples, and instead of being angry, on the contrary, I am quite pleased to have any kind of questions raised.

[Question] Good evening, Father D'Escoto. My name is Agustin Castro Baltodano of Bello Horizonte neighborhood, Managua. I want to ask two questions: First, what do you think influenced the U.S. decision not to intervene in Nicaragua during the war of insurrection? Also, do you think that the same thing will occur in El Salvador? Thank you.

[Answer] I think that undoubtedly the U.S. Government considered very seriously the possibility of direct intervention in Nicaragua, with the fundamental viewpoint [words indistinct] of the bloody history against the genocidal regime of Somoza. But from the U.S. viewpoint I think they made a big mistake in presenting to the OAS a resolution calling for an inter-American peace force to come to Nicaragua and assure an orderly transition. They realized that the change from Somoza was inevitable.

I say it was a mistake because the United States suffered its first major defeat in the OAS. It was accustomed to [words indistinct] thought that the situation would remain the same, that the OAS, an organization which had been discredited in Latin America and had been branded a puppet organization. [as heard] Well, the United States did not suspect that the OAS would cease to be a puppet, because the situation had been changing for several years. The experience of the Panamanian struggle to recover its canal served to create a more Latin American climate, a more dignified climate.

Also, the Sandinist struggle in Nicaragua was led so well that it won the admiration of the whole world, which saw the firm will and determination of an entire people who were ready to risk everything to achieve their liberation. It was a little [word indistinct] and made it impossible for the United States to intervene in a more direct manner [words indistinct] military intervention.

Regarding the possibility (?of U.S. intervention) in El Salvador, we have heard that the United States might be interested in calling a consultation meeting of foreign ministers of the OAS to promote, again, the creation of [words indistinct] to propose the creation of an inter-American peace force. We have also heard that some of the 17 countries that voted a year ago in favor of the Nicaraguan peoples and against this U.S. interventionist proposal, at this moment some of those countries have expressed themselves in favor of the alleged U.S. proposal. But this is just speculation and we do not know if it is true.

On the other hand, we have the very grave problem of the U.S. situation at the moment, that is, an election campaign. We know the polls place Reagan ahead of Carter. We know Reagan is an extreme rightist candidate and [words indistinct] to counteract Reagan's political victories, President Carter does not feel confident enough to instruct his OAS representatives to propose such a thing as was proposed regarding Nicaragua. He is not confident about ordering direct armed intervention because it is important that the United States and all countries realize that we Nicaraguans could not but feel personally attacked should such an intervention occur. Central America is like a single nation, and each of the six states is like the state of a nation in the process of reunification. We are Nicaraguans, but we are also Central Americans, and this feeling of Nicaragua and Sandinism is the majority feeling of all our peoples.

I fear that a real intervention in El Salvador, and I hope it never occurs, would provoke a flood of the [word indistinct] and we do not want that. Therefore, we hope that the United States will not intervene directly in El Salvador, just as it did not do in Nicaragua, at least [words indistinct].

[Question] This is Esteban Quesada of "Sucesos" newscast, Radio Corporacion. Companero Foreign Minister D'Escoto, I have the following question: There was a report that the Costa Rican Embassy in Managua gave asylum to a Cuban citizen a few hours ago. What will happen at the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry? Will it grant him a safe-conduct to allow him to leave the country? And could this situation of political asylum given to a Cuban in Nicaragua provoke a tense international situation? What is your opinion?

[Answer] First of all I want to say that political asylum can only be extended to a citizen of the country to which a diplomatic mission is accredited. The possibility does not exist of granting political asylum to a citizen of another country. Also, he claims to be a political prisoner, which he is not, because in Nicaragua there are no political prisoners. In any event, the concept of political asylum does not fit here, nor does the concept of a safe-conduct.

[Question] Good evening, Father D'Escoto. This is a friend of yours, Roberto Raul Morales of Chichigalpa. I wish to ask you this question: As a minister of God, do you consider Marxist-Leninist ideology to be compatible with Christianity, since it is above all materialist and atheist?

[Answer] Well, I could ask you if the Aristotelian thought was compatible with Christianity. You know perfectly well, Roberto, I suppose you know, that Christianity is not a philosophy, and since the beginning of the church theologians and Christians addicted to philosophy followed the teachings of Plato for more than 1,000 years. Subsequently, they followed Aristotle. It involves pagan philosophers, as they were called in those times. I think sincerely that Marxism has much that is positive. Furthermore, I believe something else: that Christians would be better Christians to the extent that we understand Marxism, because the Christian has a very clear, specific function, which is to be the yeast, to transform society. But to achieve this fusion of yeast and transformation, one must know well the society in which we are living and the society to be transformed. Marxism is a very big help. I would say that Marxism is one of the most important things that permits us clearly to understand the problems of the postindustrial revolution society, which permits us to understand exactly the problems of the capitalist world.

I think, as many Christians also believe, that there is no radical conflict, between the major part at least of Marxist postulates and Christianity. At least there is no bigger conflict than that which could have existed between Aristotelian thought and Christianity.

[Question] This is Julio Arguello, and I wish to ask the foreign minister, in view of our interest in knowing this, what countries have we received more assistance from, from the socialist bloc countries or from the capitalist countries?

[Answer] Well, this is an interesting question, Julio, and the answer is that we have received more assistance from the capitalist countries.

[Question] My question is, why do we speak of imperialism if we need it?

[Answer] We do not need imperialism. We need, as all the people need, international solidarity. And we will always condemn imperialism, interventionism, and will struggle against this, because we will always struggle for our right to self-determination. We are willing to give an opportunity to countries which may have had an imperialist interventionist policy in the past to demonstrate the truth of their conversion they claim to have had; that is, we do not want to have relations with countries which do not show, not only by words but by deeds, their capacity to respect us and guarantee us our right to self-determination. We will never need imperialism as far as [words indistinct]. What we do need and what we do want is to have good relations with all countries, with the largest number of countries, but always on the condition that they respect our right to self-determination.

JUNTA LETTER SEEKS POPE'S SUPPORT FOR POLICY

PA302350 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2008 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 30 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government junta today asked Pope John Paul to maintain the Catholic Church's support for "the process of identification with the poor." The petition was presented in a letter sent today by the government to the pope through the Nicaraguan bishops who went to Brazil for the visit by the holy father to that South American country.

The Nicaraguan church delegation is headed by Managua Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo, who is accompanied by Matagalpa Bishop Juliar Bari and Chontales Bishop Pablo Antonio Vega. Government junta members Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Moises Hassan, Rafael Cordova Rivas and Arturo Cruz went to Cesar Augusto Sandino international Airport to see the bishops off.

At the airport the junta member presented the letter to the prelates for delivery to the pope. "For us, the people and Government of Nicaragua, it is a great joy to see you again in America, where faith in Christ is the daily inspiration of millions of human beings," the Nicaraguan rulers said to his holiness. "The Nicaraguan church, its episcopal conference, each priest, each clergyman, was at the side of the people when our country suffered the terrible night of almost 40 years of cruel dictatorship. The church ran its risks at the side of the people and at all times maintained an upstanding and firm attitude toward the abuses by the dynasty," the letter adds.

"Now that the climate of terror is over," the letter adds, "Nicaraguans live in a state where every man seeks the possibility of developing as a human being. At this time, when every Nicaraguan is determined to help build a society of peace, brotherhood and justice, for which so many of our countrymen gave their lives, the church is also on the side of the people."

In another paragraph, the letter says: "In this period of national reconstruction, aware of the fact that the needs are great and the possibilities limited, the Nicaraguan church supports the people within a framework of true Christian will and spirit, contributing among other things to filling the great scarcity of trained human resources inherited from the years of undevelopment and repression."

EL NUEVO DIARIO CONDEMNS EL INDEPENDIENTE BURNING

PA292315 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1757 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Managua, 29 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--EL NUEVO DIARIO, a newspaper published by a workers cooperative, today repudiated the destruction of the Salvadoran newspaper EL INDEPENDIENTE and expressed solidarity with its personnel. EL NUEVO DIARIO noted that EL INDEPENDIENTE has been the victim of an aggression by the Salvadoran repressive forces similar to that suffered by LA PRENSA in this capital during the Somozist dictatorship.

"It is sad that the Salvadoran junta is increasingly identifying with the actions of the genocidal Anastasio Somoza," the Nicaraguan paper said, "because it does not matter who carried out the criminal action against EL INDEPENDIENTE; what matters is who put in their hands and minds the instruments to carry it out."

"With this kind of criminal and desperate actions, the Salvadoran junta--identifying itself with the way Somoza acted--demonstrates before the eyes of the world, its lack of popular support. Moreover, it demonstrates its repressive attitude against the people and their media," another paragraph of the front-page editorial noted.

CUBAN TEACHER REQUESTS ASYLUM AT COSTA RICAN EMBASSY

PA270448 Paris AFP in Spanish 0008 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 26 Jun (AFP)--A Cuban teacher, a member of the literacy mission sent to Nicaragua by the Havana government, has sought asylum at the Costa Rican Embassy here, it was announced today. Eduardo Mora, counselor at the Costa Rican Embassy, confirmed this morning that 26-year-old Jesus Matias Marquez had been granted asylum. According to the diplomat, Marquez showed up at the embassy Tuesday evening and requested asylum, which was granted. The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has already been informed officially of this development. Marquez was member of a contingent of 1,000 Cuban teachers who arrived in Nicaragua 3 months ago to work in the Sandinist government's literacy campaign. The Cuban teacher requested asylum at a time when his companions were planning to return to Havana on vacation. Marquez' reasons for requesting asylum at the Costa Rican Embassy have not been disclosed.

REFUGEES CONTINUE TO LEAVE FROM MARIEL

FL301138 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] It is reported f. om Mariel that 94 antisocial individuals left Mariel yesterday for the United States. At dawn today, there were five boats from Florida in the port. One boat arrived on Saturday from the United States.

TALKS WITH VIETNAM END WITH SIGNING OF PROTOCOL

FL280146 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Official talks on the coordination of economic-social development plans for 1981-85 between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Cuba ended this afternoon with the signing of a protocol. Nguyen Van Lam, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee, signed for the Vietnamese side. Humberto Perez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister president of the Central Planning Board, signed for Cuba.

The talks centered on economic cooperation and trade between the two countries, both of which will treble during this coming 5-year period.

Nguyen Van Lam Meets Rodriguez

FL281400 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and vice president of the councils of State and Ministers, has received in Havana Nguyen Van Lam, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee. Aspects in the coordination of economic and social development plans for 1981-85 as well as relations between the two parties and governments were discussed at the fraternal and cordial meeting.

Visit Ends

FL302206 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT Jun 80

[Text] Nguyen Van Lam, member of Vietnam's Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat, vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee, has departed for his country after concluding an official visit to Cuba, where he observed a broad schedule of activities. At the Jose Marti International Airport to see him off were Humberto Perez, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Central Planning Board, and Raul Pavon, vice president of that agency.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH ETHIOPIA OPEN IN HAVANA

FL272218 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Chaired by Marcos Lage, Cuba's minister of the steelworking industry, and Yusuf Ahmed, Ethiopia's minister of communications and transport, the second intergovernmental session on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries has begun here. Work done up to the present and the prospects for broadening areas of cooperation are being evaluated at these meetings.

Speaking at the opening session, Marcos Lage underscored the close ties of friendship and cooperation between Cuba and Ethiopia since 1976 when the two governments established official relations. For his part, Yusuf Ahmed emphasized Ethiopia's efforts in building a solid economic base and the satisfactory development of cooperation with Cuba in this connection. He added that this cooperation grows stronger each day.

Talks With Rodriguez

FL302139 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] In Havana City, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the councils of State and Ministers, today received Yusuf Ahmed, minister of communications and transport and member of the organizing committee of Ethiopia's Working People's Party. Yusuf Ahmed and the delegation accompanying him participated in the second intergovernmental meeting on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Cuba and Ethiopia.

Also present in the friendly meeting were Raul Curbelo Morales, member of the PCC Central Committee, and other officials of the two countries. During the talks, matters discussed in the second intergovernmental meeting and future cooperation in the various economic, political and social spheres in accordance with the relations uniting Cuba and Ethiopia were taken up.

BULGARIA'S ZAREV ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

FL301245 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Bulgarian People's Republic, has arrived in Havana on an official visit at the head of a delegation from his country. Humberto Perez, member of the party Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers and head of Cuba's Central Planning Board, and Boyko Dimitrov, Bulgaria's ambassador in our country, were on hand to receive Zarev at the Jose Marti International Airport. During its stay, the delegation will hold talks on economic relations and trade between the two countries for 1981-85.

Talks Open

FL302333 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The opening plenary session of the talks for the coordination of plans for the 1981-85 5-year period between Cuba and Bulgaria was held today in Havana. Humberto Perez, member of the PCC Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board, heads the Cuban delegation and Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the delegation of that fraternal country.

During its stay in Cuba, the Bulgarian delegation will visit factories and industries in the provinces of Holguin and Cienfuegos.

BRIEFS

CONSUMER FAIR--The National Standing Fair for Consumer Goods opened on 29 June. The fair consists of five pavilions exhibiting national and imported goods that will be marketed in 1981. The opening was chaired by Politburo member Pedro Miret and attended by Domestic Trade Minister Serafin Fernandez, alternate Politburo member. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Jun 80 FL]

BARBADOS

ADAMS URGES TREND AWAY FROM POLITICAL VIOLENCE

FL281450 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 25 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Mr. Tom Adams has appealed to the nation to help steer Barbados away from the wave of social unrest and political violence presently sweeping the Caribbean. Mr. Adams was commenting at an airport press conference on a spate of shootings in the run-up to the Jamaica general elections; the bomb assassination of Guyanese historian, Dr. Walter Rodney, and the bomb explosion that killed two people in Grenada and left some 20 other injured, some with multilated bodies. He pointed to Barbados' good economic course that led to social stability over the years and which has kept the island from being "a part of the trend towards negative growth". Speaking on his return home from his first official visit to the People's Republic of China, Mr. Adams said that Barbados must be the only territory in the Caribbean to have escaped political violence, shootings and bombings. He hoped that the good sense of Barbadians would prevail and that "in social terms, despite those who preach violence and hatred, that we in Barbados will hold our heads above water in this regard also". The prime minister referred to published criticism of armed defence force members at the recent Bridgetown fire, and said: "The security forces have been vigilant, doing their best inthe area of public security without any infringement on Barbadians' liberty". He attacked political activists who had been using platforms in the past two years to "come near to inciting people to violence". The prime minister beseeched his own Barbados Labour Party, the opposition Democratic Labour Party, the trade unions, and other organisations. To join in deploring any trend towards violence.

JAMAICA

THOMPSON RETURNS IN COMPANY OF CUBAN 'DIPLOMATS'

FL301405 Kingston Daily Gleaner in English 27 Jun 80 p 19

[Text] A special Air Cubana plane arrived in Kingston on Wednesday with eight Cubans holding diplomatic passports. One of them was Michael Montanez Caballero, a professional frogman. Montanez is also an officer in the Cuban spy agency, DGI, [General Directorate for Intelligence] and is in charge of Cuban front companies such as Moonex and Globe International both of which operate in Jamaica.

Montanez and his role were mentioned by opposition leader Seaga in his speech on Wednesday, June 18 as he referred to a Venezuelan magazine article on the Cuban front companies.

The other seven Cubans were Gilberto Pena, Maria Castro Moure, Luis Martin, Jose Fernandez, Antonio de la Guardia, Juan Suarez and Herberto Sanchez.

They were met by Ambasssador Estrada.

Earlier, the GLEANER understands, the plane stopped in Montego Bay where Mr. Dudley Thompson, former minister of national security disembarked.